

# A LETTER FROM GEN. TAYLOR.

FROM THE NEW ORLEANS BULLETIN OF MAY 20.  
A valued friend, and who is also a distinguished citizen of this State, has forwarded to us the following communication which at the present moment will, no doubt, be perused with general interest.

The letter from General TAYLOR is written with the same modesty and delicacy of feeling which have so eminently characterized every thing we have seen from his pen.

WEST BAYON ROUGE, (LA.) MAY 15, 1847.

W. L. HODGE, Esq.—Dear Sir: I send you, annexed, an extract of a letter which I have recently received from Gen. TAYLOR, and, as it shadows forth the feelings and views of the General on the subject of the next Presidency in a manner which can do no violence to the feelings of any one, I have determined to have published that portion of it which relates to a subject in which his name has been very generally associated throughout the country for some time past. I do so with the more readiness, because it is eminently calculated to give a proper insight into the real character of this eminent man. Please let it have a place in your columns.

Yours, very sincerely and respectfully.

EXTRACT FROM GENERAL TAYLOR'S LETTER.

"In regard to the Presidency, I will not say that I would not serve, if the good people of the country were to require me to do so, however much it is opposed to my wishes—for I am free to say that I have no aspirations for the situation. My greatest, perhaps only wish, has been to bring, or aid in bringing, this war to a speedy and honorable close. It has even been, and still is, my anxious wish that some one of the most experienced, talented, and virtuous statesmen of the country should be chosen to that high place at the next election. I am satisfied that, if our friends will do their duty, such a citizen may be elected."

"I am, however, allowed to say, that I have not the vanity to consider myself qualified for so high and eminent a station; and, whilst I have a more eminent and deserving name before the country, I should prefer to stand aside if one of them could be raised to the first office in the gift of a free people."

"I go for the country, the whole country; and it is my ardent and sincere wish to see the individual placed at the head of the nation, who, by a strict observance of the Constitution, (be he who he may,) can make us most prosperous at home, as well as most respected abroad."

FROM THE CITY OF MEXICO.

The New Orleans Picayune has papers from the city of Mexico down to the 1st instant. From its notice of their contents we learn that SANTA ANNA was at Orizaba, diligently engaged in raising troops and granting permits to guerrilla bands. He was supposed to have recruited an army pretty considerable in numbers, though very inferior in discipline. On the 22d of April he addressed a letter to the Substitute President of Mexico, in which he entreats him not to despair, nor to make a treaty with the United States, but to defend the capital. Notwithstanding the evident dissatisfaction felt with him by many of his countrymen, the Supreme Government has confirmed him in the command of the army by express orders. The necessity of such an order indicates that his authority had been severely shaken. It is stated that the Substitute President shows a good deal more sympathy than is acceptable to the Editors of *El Republicano*. They appeal to him to arouse himself and call forth the energies of the nation to meet the crisis. They denounce as cowardly and infamous any course other than war, and a long war. Those who are suspected of more peaceable views are denounced in no measured terms. It is only, indeed, by these denunciations that we can discover that there is any peace party whatever. Peace has no organ in Mexico.

The recent reverses of the Mexicans have exasperated to a frightful extent the animosities existing between the old parties. *El Republicano* quotes freely from a journal in Puebla in the interest of the clergy. From its language no one would suspect that it was the organ of a Christian sect. Its denunciations of the *Puros*, or the party of Gomez Farias, can only be paralleled in atrocity by the maniac ravings of Marat during the revolutionary horrors of France. The populace are urged to every excess against the traitors, as they are called. "Let their blood wash out the disgrace of the nation," cries the representative of the church; "then let us prepare for a universal insurrection, which, like the lightning, shall consume and devour the traitors." The church party will not allow the partisans of Farias to surpass them in denunciations of the traitors; and the *Moderados*, who are endeavoring to calm the resentments of these extreme parties, are equally denigrated for war.

It would not be profitable to translate more of the documents before us, to show the spirit by which the whole nation appears to be animated; our columns have already borne ample testimony on the subject, but we cannot forbear mentioning the address of the Governor of the Federal District of Mexico to the inhabitants after the battle of Cerro Gordo. Such a passage as the following occurs: "War, and war only, was to the death; war as it was waged by the Mexicans, the Galicians, the Metemps, let us do the rather than negotiate. He is a traitor who seeks to divide us. He is a traitor who speaks of peace, who dares to propose the slightest truce. And again: 'Mexicans! we are all one, and Mexicans only. Let us be unanimous; let there be but one cry, and let that cry be War.'"

On the 1st of May President Anaya declared the city of Mexico a state of siege—equivalent to declaring martial law. The reason assigned in the preamble of the decree is the necessity of providing for the defence of the capital and the common defence of the nation by restraining the progress of the enemy.

A paper of the 29th ultimo announces the arrival of an express from Santa Anna, in which he announces that his troops are daily increasing. He announces, moreover, his unshaken resolution to continue the war to the last gasp, and for this purpose he demands means and the efficient co-operation of all Mexicans.

THE CROPS, &c.

CROPS IN OHIO.—The Columbus State Journal learns from a gentleman who has recently travelled over much of the State, and particularly among the counties between the Scioto and Miami, that the wheat crop looks fine, and promises a full average yield, with the ordinary season from now until harvest. From some regions we hear croakings about a prospective failure of crops. Isolated cases of the kind no doubt exist; it is strange if they did not. But, as a whole, there can be no cause to apprehend that Ohio will not have abundance for her own use, and something to spare "for the relief of Ireland" next year—should her necessities again require.

MICHIGAN WHEAT CROP.—We have taken some care to make inquiries of gentlemen from various parts of this State, and have come to the conclusion that the present appearance give assurance of at least an average wheat crop.

(Detroit Advertiser of Saturday.)

THE CROPS IN FLORIDA.—The Jacksonville News of the 14th instant says: "From all quarters of East Florida we receive the most gratifying accounts of the state of the crops. The copious showers which have recently fallen have been of inestimable advantage to the farmer, and an abundant harvest is firmly counted upon by all."

THE RICE OF PRODUCE.—The high price now paying for produce has brought a rush to our market. The canal receipts are unprecedentedly large, and our streets are thronged with wheat teams from fifty miles around. Our warehouses are full to bursting, notwithstanding the increased number built this spring, and our active shipments cease. Every thing is flooded in commercial affairs just now. Our streets, docks, and warehouses are flooded with produce, as is also our canal and lake shipping, bearing it to and from this port.

(Cleveland Plaindealer.)

SHOOTING OCCURRENCE.—The body of a man was found in the woods, on the Delham Turnpike, in Roxbury, yesterday afternoon. He had been shot through the head, evidently with a pistol which he held firmly clenched in his hand. In his pocket was found a razor, but nothing by which he could be identified. He was about 40 years of age.

(Boston Journal.)

# EDITORS' CORRESPONDENCE.

NEW ORLEANS, MAY 19, 1847.

Major Gen. PATTERSON has just arrived from the theatre of his late active operations. He returns to muster out of service his volunteers, who are coming here. His division is broken up, only three regiments out of nine remaining in the field, and he is left without a command. He left Jalapa on the 6th, and has letters from Gen. Scott to the 10th. Gen. QUITMAN marched on the 7th to join Gen. WORTH at Perote. The army will probably proceed as far as Puebla—not further. Gen. Scott's disposable force does not exceed six thousand. All the reports of deputations from the Capital are without foundation. No signs of peace—no signs of anything like surrender. There are but two alternatives left to us—to fall back and hold on to the seacoast and frontier line, or to conquer the whole country, province by province, extend our jurisdiction, and collect taxes and contributions. All this is impossible; fifty thousand men would at least be required. To fall back now would be disgraceful to us, and ruin the Administration, and they will not do it. Weak minds perceive an error, and pride of opinion is too strong with such men. The Government are in a dreadful predicament unless they can buy a peace. There is a general burst of indignation at the promotion of Generals PILLOW and QUITMAN—general disgust in the whole army at the proceedings at Washington.

The President of the United States, accompanied by Mrs. Polk and his Private Secretary, and the Secretary of the Navy and his Daughter, left this city yesterday morning, according to previous arrangements, to attend the Commencement of the College at Chapel Hill, in North Carolina, which takes place on Thursday next.

We have already stated that there was a plan on foot for cutting a passage for vessels through the Isthmus of Suez. The *Portfollio* of Malta publishes the following summary of the conditions under which it is to be undertaken: Egypt is to stand in the relation of a neutral Power; Prussia, Russia, and the United States are invited to respect this neutrality, guaranteed by the Porte, France, England, and Austria, the contracting parties. The last three are to charge themselves with the construction of the canal, and are to receive a tonnage duty until they are completely reimbursed for all their expenses. The execution of this work is not to be interrupted, even if war should break out between the contracting parties. Austria is also to undertake the work of making the Nile navigable for large vessels as far up as Damietta, which is destined to become a great port. England is to turn attention especially to Suez, and to make excavations there similar to those at Damietta, and, with France, is to construct the canal.—*Boston Atlas*.

Letters have been received in this city of Mexico from California, announcing that on the 1st of April the United States sloop-of-war Portsmouth arrived off the port of San José, and after demanding the surrender of the town, landed one hundred and fifty "Yankees," who planted there the American flag. The Portsmouth then sailed to take like possession of the ports of San Lucas, La Paz, and Loreto. These are all small posts in the peninsula of Lower California, two in the extreme south of it, and two on the western side of the Gulf of California. The Mexicans express the belief that it will not be long before the Californians will turn upon their invaders and expel them.—*Picayune*.

The New York Sun, which goes for "the whole or none" of Mexico, publishes a letter, purporting to have been written in London, which denounces gravely to rest forth the contents of despatches from Mr. Bankhead, the British Minister in Mexico, touching American progress in that country—the startling effect thereby produced in "the Ministerial circle," (including, of course, the *writer* of this Munchausen story)—and the instructions thereupon sent to Mr. Bankhead by Lord Palmerston, and which, it seems, have been all revealed, with the usual stupidity of the British Cabinet, to the correspondent of the *New York Sun*! These instructions, we are told, "direct the English Minister to push his efforts at mediation; to urge a treaty of peace; not to be over-scrupulous as to boundary lines if the Americans ask territory, provided they retire north as far as the Rio Grande; and the moment the American army withdraws behind that line, to demand from Mexico the eighty millions due to England, and if such demand is not settled, to seize all the territory that has been left by the United States." So that poor Mexico, if this story be true, is really between hawk and buzzard! But it is got up with too little art to deceive any but a born idiot. The Sun goes for the occupation of the whole of Mexico, and this English bug-a-boo is invented for the occasion, as its counterpart was in 1844 to precipitate the "immediate or sooner" annexation of Texas. The Sun ought to recollect that the cry of "wolf" may be raised once too often.—*Richmond Whig*.

A late number of the Chinese Repository contains an account of recent occurrences in CHINA, which we should be hardly able to credit but for our knowledge of the extreme density of the population of that Chinese Empire. According to this journal, which is published in Canton by the missionaries, there has been a civil war in the province of Gokien, or, more properly speaking, a feud between two neighboring countries, in which twenty-five thousand houses have been destroyed by fire, and more than a hundred and thirty thousand persons killed and wounded. Such conflicts, it seems, often take place in the interior of the country without the Government having power to prevent them; and, perhaps, without their much desiring to; for, every time that such a commotion arises, of a political character, the Chinese authorities trouble themselves but little as to any disasters that may in consequence result from them to their subjects. It was in this same spirit that the Mandarins recently suffered two villages to murder each other in a quarrel originating from losses in gambling. The country is too full, they say; there is no harm in the turbulent making room for the peaceful.—*Boston Atlas*.

"Does the United States Gazette," demands the Pennsylvania, "dare to assert that the Cabinet at Washington, by the words *authorize* *authorize* and strip the Churches of Mexico, intended, or now intends, or ever did intend, to order the forces of the United States to enter the Churches of Mexico for the purpose of throwing down from the altars the candlesticks of silver and gold, tearing from the sanctuaries the sacred vessels?" &c.

"That," says the United States Gazette, "is the *querre* of the Pennsylvania. Our answer is, that the language of the Union and of the letter-writers referred to, warrant the belief that the property of the churches was to be taken possession of; and men must be ignorant indeed of the state of the church buildings in Mexico, not to know that the immense wealth in the churches would be as great a temptation to conquest as the wealth out of the churches. And any man must see that the language of the Union was calculated to warrant fully the belief that it was intended that the riches of the church, wherever found, should be sequestered."

"We are amused at the tone of the Pennsylvania. Dare! Dare, indeed! Has the Pennsylvania forgotten the similar *querre* which it put to us about the intention of the President in *passing* Santa Anna? We dare assert all that we believe to be the truth, whoever may be offended; and we shall not hesitate to place before the people the language and conduct of the Administration, with all its probable consequences, whether a general is to be conferred upon an enemy, or church property to be sequestered."

# FROM CALIFORNIA.

The St. Louis Union has received from Mr. BENTON full files of the "Californian," printed at Monterey by Messrs. Colton & Semple, down to the 13th February last. From the Union's epitome of the contents of these papers we extract the following:

The *Californian* of the 8th of February notices the arrival of the United States sloop *Lexington*. Capt. TOWNSEND, who arrived in her, with his company and field artillery, was stationed at Fort Mervine. Lieut. HALLOCK, of the United States Engineers, was to make permanent fortifications at the most important points along the coast. He was well provided with all necessary implements for the purpose, and had besides a saw and grist-mill. The *Lexington* was loaded with batteries, 24-pounders, mortars, &c. for military purposes. Three other transports with Col. STEVENSON's regiment were shortly expected; "sufficient, with General KEARNY's column, to secure California as a territory of the United States." A fortification will be erected at San Francisco. There is abundance of timber, and water-power almost inexhaustible, up the Sacramento river.

The following general order will show the view taken by Com. SUTCLIFF of the extent of his powers:

To all whom it may concern: The undersigned, Commander-in-Chief of the naval forces of the United States in the Pacific ocean, in virtue of the authority vested in him by the President of the United States, and taking into consideration the injury caused to the agricultural pursuits of the inhabitants of California by the late unsettled state of the country, the great demand at present for all articles of provisions, and the probable increase of that demand, directs that for the space of six months from the first of March next, viz. from the first of said month of March to the first of the month of September next, the following articles of provisions shall be admitted into the ports of California free of all charge of duty, viz: beef, pork, bread, flour, butter, cheese, sugar, and rice. Done, &c. 11th of February, 1847.

W. BRANFLOO, U.S. LIEUTENANT.

Commander-in-Chief.

The *Californian* of February 13th says it learns by an arrival from Yerba Buena that a party of emigrants, sixty in number, left on the other side of California mountain, had suffered severely. Nineteen started for the valley, but only seven arrived, having been compelled to eat the dead bodies of their companions to save themselves from starvation. Among the survivors were two girls. A public meeting was held at once in Yerba Buena, and \$800 raised for the relief of the sufferers in the mountains. Messrs. Ward & Smith offered their launch, and Passed Midshipman Woodworth, with a small party, started up the river with the intention of disembarking at the foot of the mountains and going on foot with packs of provisions to save the sufferers. The distressed party lost their cattle on the Salt Plains, at Hastings's cut-off—a route which never should be travelled.

Mr. LARKIN was at Monterey, attending to his business, on the 13th of February, having been released by the enemy. An English school was about to be established there. The Alcalde publishes an order, forbidding men to employ Indians, unless they have certificates from their former employers that their services are not due to the latter for wages advanced. Mr. Semple is about to found a city at San Francisco Bay, to be called FRANCISCO. He has purchased for that purpose the half of a five-mile tract.

DEATH ON A RAILROAD.

We copy from the Philadelphia Ledger of Wednesday, at greater length than is our custom in such cases, the annexed particulars of the death of Mr. ROBERT SCOTT, by falling from a railroad car, on account of the very forcible admonition which it ought to convey against the too common practice of standing on the platforms of cars while they are in rapid motion, where, from a sudden act of dizziness or other unusual circumstance, the lives or limbs of such incautious persons are placed in the most imminent peril. So far as our own observation extends, in seeing chronicled in the newspapers the untimely deaths of travellers by the railroads, much the larger proportion of them are caused by this inconsiderate habit:

"LAMENTABLE ACCIDENT AND DEATH.—Information was received in the city yesterday, by a letter addressed to James Young, of the City Police, of a most melancholy casualty on the Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad, resulting in the death of a gentleman, who, at the time of his discovery, was not known, but who has since been recognized as Robert Scott, of the firm of R. Scott & Co., shoe-dealers, in Market street, near Fourth. The body was found on the railroad, a short distance from Perryman's, Cecil county, Maryland, at an early hour yesterday morning, in a most frightful and horrid condition, the face being nearly ground off, and the body otherwise shockingly mutilated. Along the road, for about a mile, money and papers were strewn, supposed to be, and no doubt were, the property of the deceased, from which it is presumed that the unfortunate deceased was dragged the whole of that distance by the train, suffering the agonies of a thousand deaths before life had become extinct. A clue to his place of residence was furnished by his name and that of the bootmaker being written in one of his boots, which was found upon the road."

"The deceased was a young man of excellent character and amiable disposition, and the support of a mother and one or two sisters, whose melancholy and sudden death will be greatly deplored by all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance. We have been informed that Mr. Scott left the city on Monday night, in the train of cars for Baltimore, with the design of visiting Washington, and that, from all the circumstances thus far known, his friends have no doubt that the fatal and heart-rending details here given above have befitted him. The accident, it appears, resulted from the unfortunate man having fallen from the platform of the car, upon which it is safe to infer he had been standing."

"The painful accident in the above case was not the result of any negligence or want of caution on the part of the officers or conductors of the road, as a well-known fact, that prohibitory notices are placed in conspicuous places in the cars, and verbal ones invariably given when persons connected with the company perceive individuals standing on the platforms. Yet, notwithstanding these precautionary measures, persons are constantly found exposing themselves to dangers which may arise so suddenly that they cannot be foreseen or avoided, and apparently no regulations as to safety are established as mere matters of form, even when they are in the possession of a knowledge of heart-rending particulars of casualties resulting entirely from a want of their proper observance. We do not make these remarks in reference to the present case, for as yet we have not learned that any one was negligent of Mr. Scott's position previous to his accident, but have indulged in them from a sense of duty to the public, and with the view of impressing the mind with the consequences attendant upon a disregard of the wholesome admonitions which are given to those who pass over the various railroads in the country."

A NOBLE DONATION.—The Chairman of the Irish Relief Committee at New York has received the following letter, enclosing the munificent donation of which it speaks, from the well-known Washington Bankers whose names are appended to it:

DEAR SIR: We deeply regret to hear from Ireland that famine is still continuing there in its fearful death. Feeling it a duty to aid in all efforts to relieve the suffering, we herein transmit Five Thousand Dollars, which please purchase food, and ship for distribution in the way to effect the greatest good to the greatest number of the suffering poor.

Yours, most respectfully,

CORCORAN & RIGGS.

To MEXICAN VAN SCHAIC, Esq., Chairman of the Irish Relief Committee, N. Y.

ARMY INTELLIGENCE.

FROM THE NEW ORLEANS PICTURE OF MAY 21.

EMBARKATION OF TROOPS.—Col. T. P. Andrews, of the Volunteers, embarked yesterday upon the steamship Massachusetts for Vera Cruz, accompanied by J. D. Blair, with company E, Volunteers, 120 men; Lieut. Charles F. Vernon, with 35 men, detachment belonging to Capt. Churchill's company A, Volunteers; Surgeon J. W. Tyler, Lieut. Walker, Kiger, Tenet, and Blakely. The Massachusetts has on board the rocket and howitzer batteries belonging to this regiment of Volunteers. Capt. Bethell, 16th Infantry, also took passage on the Massachusetts, with 60 men, to join Gen. Taylor.

The Massachusetts will touch at the Braso to land Capt. Bethell's company, and to receive such companies of Volunteers as were dispatched to the Rio Grande before the destination of that regiment was changed.

The U. S. steamer Telegraph left last night for Braso Santiago, having on board A. A. Parish, Esq., bearer of despatches to Gen. Taylor; a number of other officers, and Capt. Gaither's company, 3d dragoons, about 80 men. The Fashion also sailed for Vera Cruz last night. She took Lieut. Col. E. W. Moore, 3d dragoons, and Capt. Duperré's company, and about 250 men of the 3d dragoons.

# FURTHER FROM GEN. SCOTT'S ARMY.

Another steamship, which sailed from Vera Cruz on the evening of the 13th instant, arrived at New Orleans on the 18th, with seven companies of the Illinois volunteers, on their return home, to be mustered out of service. The other discharged regiments were to follow as fast as possible.

The cause for sending these troops home several weeks before the expiration of their term of service is thus explained by the "Jalapa Star":

"THE TWELVE MONTHS VOLUNTEERS.—Four regiments of the above troops will leave here to-day for Vera Cruz. In discharging these men at the time he does, Gen. Scott has been actuated by feelings the most commendable. He has been advised that Vera Cruz is now quite healthy, and, knowing that in a very few weeks the winter will set in, he dispenses with the valuable services of those men for the remainder of their term rather than expose them to the epidemic. He would be glad, we know, that they would re-enter the service, but is not at all displeased at the alternative they have adopted. In a few weeks they would have the right of returning to the field, and the Government would be under the necessity of sending them home, as they have no power to contend against. Three Tennessee regiments, two from Illinois, one from Georgia, and one Alabama regiment, and Capt. Williams's Kentucky company, are the ones to be disbanded."

On the night of the 12th instant a party of eleven dragoons, which had been stationed at a little village by the name of Santa Fe, fourteen miles from Vera Cruz, on the National road, was surprised by a body of Mexicans, and seven of them killed and three wounded. The other made his escape, and carried the news to Vera Cruz. Capt. WALKER's company was immediately ordered out in search of the murderers.

FROM THE NEW ORLEANS TIMES.

ONWARD MOVEMENTS.—Our correspondent, in relation to the future progress of our arms, says:

"It is currently believed that Gen. Scott has orders not to move upon the city of Mexico until October. I do not believe the story myself, but I know that the General is very much cramped in the way of troops; at least three thousand men will have left him within the course of a few days, and he will then be left with fewer than nine thousand—some think seven thousand—in the field. His ranks are thinning daily, also, by sickness and death, and his reinforcements come in very slowly indeed. What a force this to invade a country of the extent of Mexico! One would suppose that number to be required to guard the road alone, instead of it is with guerrilla bands, and aided with strongholds and chaparrals that the enemy so many advantages of position and concealment."

THE NEW TARIFF.—This instrument does not seem to be in great favor at Vera Cruz. Complaints increase as its provisions become better known and their operation felt. Our correspondent, under date of the 7th instant, gives the following:

"The new Tariff went into operation to-day, and is looked upon with more disgust than ever. I have not heard an individual speak in its favor, and new objections to its provisions start up every moment. It would require an army to carry it into effect, as the weighing and the measuring, and opening packages and arranging schedules, must form an infinite amount of tedious labor, if it were probable that the impost would be large; but such is not the probability. American merchants, for whose express injury the miserable concern seems to have been got up, will I fancy have but little to do with such a trade; and those of foreign countries will pretty certainly not try it. The merchants resident here can do but little business under it, they have very little money at present, and every dollar of the new duties must be paid in cash upon entering the goods."

"The practice under the old tariff has been to require, on all sums less than two thousand dollars, cash for one-third, and good bonds for the payment of the other two thirds, in instalments, at thirty, sixty, and ninety days; over two thousand dollars, two, four, and six months were made the time of payment for the whole duty, all well secured by the best bonds. Under these circumstances the merchants have been enabled to do a fair business, and to pay a handsome revenue to the custom-house—sometimes a single invoice from a cargo yielding over twenty-five thousand dollars duties. This can be done in my opinion, except, if the thirty-day bonds are now falling due, and, closed up as the national capital is, the money must be here raised to pay them with. This, with the prepayments now making, will almost strip the market; and when it is to come the cash for the enormous advances now required. A large cargo cannot be again entered here for some time, in my opinion, except, if the thirty-day bonds are now falling due, and, closed up as the national capital is, the money must be here raised to pay them with. This, with the prepayments now making, will almost strip the market; and when it is to come the cash for the enormous advances now required."

Correspondence of the Delta.

JALAPA, (MEXICO), MAY 11, 1847.

The 1st Pennsylvania, New York, and South Carolina regiments have left for Perote, the 2d Pennsylvania regiment remaining in Jalapa, for the purpose of garrisoning the place. A portion of Twigg's division is still here, the 3d and 7th Illinois regiments, and the 1st and 2d New York regiments. The National Bridge, the former to remain there, and the two latter to return with a train of 250 wagons, daily expected from Vera Cruz. Two companies of dragoons, besides a large detachment of other troops, have also been sent to escort the train, which brings, I am told, \$1,000,000 in specie, to be applied to the purchase of the land for the building of the railroad. After the arrival of the train, Gen. Twigg will move forward with his division, as will also the Commander-in-Chief, Gen. Scott and staff. Some portion of the artillery is to remain in garrison with the 2d Pennsylvania regiment, a six-gun battery having been planted, commanding the whole town.

The general hospital is filled with the wounded and sick, many of whom are dying daily. The South Carolina regiment has the largest number, (165,) the New Yorkers being next. There were fifty-six discharged yesterday as "fit for duty," thirty of whom belonged to the 5th infantry. The sick generally are kept upon the lowest diet possible, while the wounded are kept in the hospital, and the journey from Plan do Rio. I fear many of the latter will yet die.

Of Santa Anna and his movements nothing definite appears to be known. There are various rumors constantly afloat, but I place no reliance in any of them. We shall have no more fighting; but the difficulties between the two countries may continue for several months.

FROM THE NEW ORLEANS PICTURE OF MAY 20.

THIRD DRAGOONS.—The destination of one-half the 3d regiment of dragoons, which was ordered to join Gen. Taylor, has been changed. Five companies have been ordered to join Gen. Scott. Three of these companies, to wit, Capt. Duperré's, of Louisiana; Capt. Gaither's, of Kentucky; and Capt. Ford's, of Indiana, leave this evening in the Fashion for Vera Cruz, under Lieut. Col. T. P. Moore. Captain McReynold's company, from Michigan, will probably leave to-morrow on the steamship Mary Kingsland for the same destination.

Col. E. G. W. Butler will, about the 15th proximo, establish his headquarters at Palo Alto, where Capt. Butler's company, from Pennsylvania; Capt. Merrick's, of Maryland; and Capt. Hagan's, of Alabama, are already encamped, and where he will be joined by Capt. Caldwell's, of North Carolina, and Capt. Duff's, of New York, there to await orders from Gen. Taylor. Capt. Stigever's company, from South Carolina, will join Lieut. Col. Moore, at Vera Cruz.

The above disposition of the companies of the 3d dragoons has been made by a recent order from the Adjutant General's office. The diversion of troops intended for Gen. Taylor's column would lead us to suppose that it is not designed that the Rio Grande army shall make a movement toward San Luis Potosi for some time.

LATER FROM THE BRASOS.—The schooner Alcayon, Capt. Titheradge, arrived yesterday from Braso Santiago, having sailed thence on the 11th instant.

An express passed through Matamoros on the 6th instant from Gen. Scott to Gen. Taylor.

Fourteen hundred troops and upwards are encamped near the field of Palo Alto. It is called a camp of instruction.

The Flag has late papers from Zacatecas. So far from meditating a withdrawal from the Mexican confederacy, the Flag represents the people of this State as more embittered against this country than ever. Even the clergy seem disposed to aid the Government effectively with their means.

The Flag publishes from a Victoria paper a circular of President Anaya to the Governor of Tamaulipas, showing the extraordinary powers conferred on the former by Congress in view of the position of Mexico. The substance of this document we had before. Under the decree of Congress, Anaya has no power to make peace with the United States, and any individual who shall enter into treaty with us, either in his public or private capacity, is declared a traitor.

FROM VERA CRUZ.—The steamship Endora, Capt. Wilcox, arrived at a late hour last evening from Vera Cruz, which place she left on the 14th instant, bringing as passengers a number of officers of the army and volunteers, and 170 wounded and sick privates of the 2d regiment Tennessee volunteers.

# [CORRESPONDENCE OF THE PICTURE.]

VERA CRUZ, MAY 13, 1847.

A band of about 200 Mexicans has been prowling about the mounted riflemen's camp, four miles from this place, two nights in succession, and last night the men were aroused twice by the approach of Mexicans. Early this morning our gallant Capt. WALKER started out to give them battle, and had a nice little skirmish, killing four of the enemy by the time they were all shot and he retreated. After a long way along the scene of the first brush, following them up. I guess the enemy will find that they have got hold of the wrong chap before Capt. W. has done with them.

JALAPA, MAY 11, 1847.—6 o'clock P. M.

Since the diligence went out at noon to-day for Vera Cruz another diligence has come in from the city of Mexico full of passengers, and bringing news of not a little importance. Among the passengers was Mr. Kennedy, who, after being badly treated here about the first of April, was driven to the city of Mexico.

All the passengers say that at the capital there was no Government, no order, no responsibility—all was anarchy. Anaya still President *pro tempore*, and the President is to be elected on the 15th of the present month—the tenth chief magistrate this distracted country has had within the last eighteen months. "I cannot stop to count them all up, but such is the fact."

It is stated that the propositions made by England some months since to offer her mediation in settling the difficulties between Mexico and the United States, have recently been taken up by the Mexican Congress, and after a warm discussion, in which one of the members said that the whole affair was but another attempt of the monarchists upon the sacred liberties of the Mexican Republic, the motion even to consider them was lost by a vote of 14 to 23. From this it would seem that the Mexican Congress is determined to shut every door against all proposals of an honorable peace.

Santa Anna has sent a letter to Congress from Orizaba. He states that he now has seven thousand men, and that his force is rapidly increasing; and moreover that all are burning to encounter the Americans again. He wants money to carry on his operations, but Congress has not seen fit to vote him a copper—no reason, probably being that it has not a copper to give. Santa Anna, so far as I can learn, is the only man who has been spoken of in Mexico as a candidate for the Presidency, and he is in very bad odor with the masses.

They were still doing a little in the way of relieving the city of Mexico, but the press reports that all the obstructions which they have erected so far could be kicked over with the foot. The city had been placed under martial law, and the direct exactions were anticipated. The citizens had been called upon to take up arms in the common defence, but unfortunately nine-tenths of them had no arms to take up. Nor were there any arms at the capital other than a few small and indifferent pieces.

There is certainly a party, and an influential one, in Mexico which begins to talk of peace; and where four weeks since they did not dare breathe their sentiments, they now come out openly and avow themselves. Still the measure is far from popular. The great party is composed of the honest and intelligent property holders, the merchants, and perhaps the clergy—to these are opposed the military, who have all disgraced themselves, and all the demagogues among the lawyers. If the priests could be made certain that they would continue to hold their rich benefices secure, they would probably be all in favor of it.

On the approach of the Americans it is said that Congress, with all the archives of the Republic, will move to the city of Morelia. Of course all my news is verbal, not a paper having come through.

P. 8.—11 o'clock, night.—Just as my express man was starting I was fortunate enough to get hold of the following hurried translation of a proclamation, which has been printed in Spanish, and addressed by Gen. Scott to the Mexicans. I have no time to peruse it, but those who have think it will have weight and influence with the Mexicans:

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY.

JALAPA, MAY 11, 1847.

The General-in-Chief of the Armies of the United States of America to the Mexican Nation:

Mexicans! The recent events of the war, the measures adopted in the name of the Government, make it my duty to address you—to show you truths of which you are ignorant, because they have been criminally concealed from